TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1881.

Augements To-Day. Bijou Opera Wonse-Rome for Rent. Busnell's Museum Brandwar and Pik st. Daly's Thentre-Lindrell's at School. Paly's Thentre-Charriest Science, Grand Opera Manno-The Panter's Danghier, Moverly's 24th St. Theatre-The Strategies. Moverly's Athlo's Garden-Ny Strategies. Medinen Square Theatre-The Prinsect, Metropolitan Concert Mail Concert Colen Bauere Theatre Coper mand Windsor Theatre- The Galley Slave.

Advertisements for THE WEERLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this rening before six o'clock.

The gravest apprehensions were raised ey yesterday's bulletins from the White House. The President was muchle to retain food, and his pulse rose till, at 6 P. M., it had reached 130. The indications were not offever, but of extreme weakness, attributed to the insufficient nourishment of a system greatly exhausted by its efforts to heal the bullet wound. It is reported that the President's physicians have administered food by injection. In the evening he slept without an opiate, and with pulse gradually falling. His temperature did not rise with the pulse, but remained nearly normal. The doctors have not abandoned hope, but admit that the case is now critical.

# The Repudiators in Virginia.

At the Presidential election in Virginia three tickets were supported, as follows: Reputer Democrat. Makeus Democrat.

At that time MAHONE sought to get control of the regular organization, and claimed to be a more orthodox Democrat than the most pronounced of that political faith. He solicited the endorsement of the Democratic National Committee, and then, being refused that recognition, he formed his plans

for future revenge. Had HANCOCK been elected, MAHONE would have been among the first to lay siege to the White House, and to demand the liou's share of the spoils. With defeat, he turned his coat quickly, and started out on a new enterprise to capture the Republican machine. He has succeeded by a shameless and corrupt bargain, through which the Republican erganization has surrendered numbers, honor, and character to a handful of political guerrillas bent ou

plunder only. Worse than this, after all the loud professions of regard for the public credit and for honest money, repudiation and its candidates have been adopted by the Republican Convention as their principle and their chosen leaders. There is really no other question before the people of Virginia but whether the debt contracted before the civil war shall be paid in good faith or shall be repudlated. MAHONE and his followers passed the RIDDLEBERGER bill to strike off onethird of this debt, and to leave the interest on the remainder at the mercy of the Repudiators, without any guarantee for the defrauded creditors that even these harsh conditions would be fulfilled. The present Democratic Governor vetoed that brigand bill, and thus saved the State from dishonor. Hence the question stands where it was thus left, and the settlement of the debt depends upon the coming election.

The coalition Convention was controlled by Federal officeholders. John F. Lewis, the United States Marshal, who is a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on Mahone's loket, was the actual manager of the motley meeting, and openly directed its procoedings. His son-in-law telegraphed from Washington that Secretaries WINDOM, KIRKWOOD, and JAMES, with RAUM, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and DUDLEY, Commissioner of Pensions, had publicly avowed their sympathy with the coalition.

Those influences deceived the negroes, who composed a large majority of the Convention, and they yielded to the promises of office and to more persuasive arguments. When the organization was sold out to the Repudiators by the contract which had been previously made between Lewis and MAHONE, the work was fitly completed by making J. H. RIVES, Collector of Internal Revenue at Lynchburg. Chairman of the State Central Committee, and J. D. BRADY, Collector of Internal Revenue at Petersburg. Chairman of the Executive Committee. So that the officeholders took care to keep the machinery in their own hands.

Thus MAHONE used the name and the authority of the Administration to pull his chestnuts out of the fire. The mere head of a faction of freebooters in politics, he was enabled by the treachery of a gang of officeholders, who traded for themselves, to break up the Republican organization, which had been hitherto honorably led by men who did not hold places nor seek for patronage. Small wonder that Wickham and Yost, and other tried Republicans, through whose disinterested zeal the party had been built up in Virginia, and had acquired a national standing, felt themselves wounded when they saw it turned over to MAHONE, in whose integrity they have no confidence, and when they saw every professed Republican principle outraged by a degrading surrender.

Virginia is now in a condition to pay her debt without strain, and no additional burden need to be imposed in order to satisfy the creditors. The triumph of MAHONE and his Repudiators would be a serious blow at the public credit at a time when the South is rapidly recovering from past prostration.

There are thousands of Republicana who, though they may not like the Democratic party, will vote for its candidates, in order to save the State from the stain of repudiation; and of the thirty-one thousand socalled Readjuster Democrats who supported the MAHONE ticket at the Presidential election, there will be but a small showing, now that he has gone over to the enemy and made a new bargain for himself.

# Lord Salisbury's Defiance.

The present deadlock in the British Par- terms he might have. "Unconditional hament, caused by the disagreement of the Furrender," replied Foore. This ringing two Houses touching the GLADSTONE Land | parase, ten days later, Gen. GRANT repeated bill, is unlikely to be broken by any expe- when asked by the commanding officer of dient less trenchant than a dissolution. We | Fort Donelson what terms he could have; do not see how the Peers under Lord Salis- and the words have since become famous. BURY's leadership can relinquish the position they have taken, or how, in the be rather fine to have all of Gen. GRANT's | seats at Sunday's bull fluid in Marseilles, must present state of Ireland, the Ministry can | victories, as far as practicable, presented in afford to let their project drop, even with a | the light of unconditional yieldings by the promise to resume it at the autumn session.

The supporters of the Government have | objects, in the letter just referred to. On been too hasty in assuming that the Con- July 3, 1863, Gen. PEMBERTON proposed to servative majority in the upper House | Gen. GRANT the appointment of commiswould not venture to deal holdly with this sloners to arrange terms for surrendering measure, and in the show of indignation which they are now affecting there are indieations of dismay. It is by no means certain that Mr. GLADSTONE'S friends could retain their present majority in the event of a new general election, turning on the Irish question; and it is looked unpromising, but Gen. PERREBRON,

quite possible that the Home Rulers at the suggestion of Gen. Bowen, rode out to a designated place, with Col. MONTGOMmight secure what they hoped to win in ERY of his staff, to see GRANT in person. April, 1880, namely, the balance of power in the House of Commons. A change of only The result of this interview is given in Gen. flity seats would leave the two great PEMBERTON'S letter: parties equal in strength, and such

a change might be brought about with-

who are still predominant in the

English counties, should show themselves

as united and determined as they have

the House of Lords. At least one-sixth of

hesion of Whig landlords could easily over-

come. Now, some of the amendments on

jected by Mr. GLADSTONE, and they

are plainly irreconcilable with the purpose

perilled by the measure, it is hard to see by

contributed to provoke. From what source,

on the other hand, could a Whig defection

be compensated? It is acknowledged by

Ministerial newspapers that the full Radi-

cal vote was polled last year, and that in

almost every English borough the Irish

vote was given, in consideration of certain

pledges, to the Liberal candidates. No new

accessions, therefore, can be looked for in

this quarter until the county franchise has

been widened; and it is to prevent or post-

pone this very step, which is expected to

render a Conservative triumph well-nigh

with his opponents on a question not obvi-

ously and directly concerning the mass of

It is commonly taken for granted that the

Irish people would suffer by the substitu-

tion of a Conservative for a Liberal Govern-

ment, but this is by no means certain, and

dence that the Three Fs, which constitute

much the most important features of the

GLADSTONE scheme, are denounced at once

by the representatives of the Land League.

by Lord Salisbury, and by the Duke of

ARGYLL. On the other hand, the conver-

sion of the bulk of the Irish tenantry into

proprietors is advocated by the Whig Duke

as well as by Mr. PARNELL, and there is no

ground for supposing that the majority of

Irish landlords would object to the change,

provided they were fully compensated for

buy out the mass of the present landowners

national debt, but the burden would

be far less operous than that as-

sumed by Russia on the emancipation

of the serfs. If both Conservatives and

Whigs consider such a course the only

equitable method of dealing with vested in-

terests, while it would be halled with joy by

the Irish peasantry, it is possible that this

might prove the most popular solution of

the existing difficulty. It is just the sort of

done, and Lord Salisbury, who witnessed

his former chief's performances in the mat-

ter of the second Reform bill, may not be

unwilling, in this crisis of his personal

career and his party's destiny, to pursue an

We do not imagine that the Conservatives

will be greatly impressed by the declara-

tions of their opponents that the upper

House will seriously endanger its existence

by resisting the GLADSTONE Land bill. Lord

SALISBURY knows very well that the House

of Lords will never be ruined by its obstruc-

tive action in any matter not immediately

dignity and influence would be grave-

ly weakened if, through vaciliation or

position deliberately taken in its amend-

clothed with a fresh and unequivocal man-

date from the constituencies. Provided,

therefore, Lord Salisbury stands firm-and

he has never been charged with want of

courage or resolution-it would seem clear

that Mr. GLADSTONE, first or last, must

make up his mind to a dissolution of Par-

liament; and if he does not wish to waste

the time of the legislature and defer the re-

lief of Ireland, the sooner he decides to take

A Chapter of History.

The recent death of the Confederate Cen-

in Col. Forney's Progress, of a letter sent by

Gen. Pemberton to Col. Nicholson half a

dozen years ago on the question whether his

capitulation of Vicksburg was as abject a

submission as Badeau in the first volume

of his "Military History of Grant," already

understood that Gen. GRANT should push

his troops across the rear of the fort, so

preventing the escape of the garrison to

Fort Donelson. But the garrison were

away betimes, and FOOTE, who moved with

promptness, had bombarded the fort and

had received the surrender of the small

party of artificrists who had been left be-

hind to serve the guns, before Gen. GRANT

got across the specified road of retreat.

Gen. TILGHMAN was rowed in a gig to the

Commodore's flagship and asked what

Gen. Badeau seems to think that it would

vanquished. To this view Gen. PEMBERTON

Vicksburg, "to save the further effusion of

blood;" and to this Gen. GRANT replied that

stopping by this course can be ended at any

time you may choose by an unconditional

surrender of the city and garrison." This

When Commodore FOOTE, in February,

published, had represented it to be.

verdict of the country.

On the other hand, its

analogous policy.

Englishmen.

"Again addressing Gen. Guant, I said: 'In your letter of this morning you state that you have no other terms than an unconditional surrender.' He a promptly: 'I have no other!' To this I rejoined out great difficulty, if the landowners, sir, it is unnecessary that you and I should held any forther conversation; we will go to dighting again. once,' and I goden: 'I can assure you, ar, you will bur many more of your men before you will enter Vickstorg. seemed to be during the recent debates in well,' nor did he turn off. He did not change his position the whole number of seats were gained by very slender majorities, which a general adverse seats were gained by very slender majorities, which a general adverse seats as any movement was made, was on my part, and wasaccompanied by the remark that if he (Gen. Grast) supposed I was suffering for provisions, he was mistaken that I had enough to last me for an indefinite period. which such Whigs as the Duke of ARGYLL and that Pert Hudson was better supplied than Vicks and Lord Landowne most strenuously in- burg. Gen. Bower made no suggestion whatever in resisted are among those peremptorily re- gard to a consultation between any parties during this interview, as he is represented to have done by Bapran should step aside, and on my assenting he added that of his bill. If the great Whig proprietors is that no objection, he would take with him Gens. Mc-really believe their vital interests to be imthat Gen. Bowrs and Col. Mostgonegy would accompany me.' Gen. Grast then suggested that those gentleme what arguments they could be persuaded to withdraw, and see whether, on consultation, they could

side with the Ministry in an electoral con-side which they themselves have largely "It will be well understood that I offered no objection to this course, as it was, in fact, a withdrawal by Gen. GRANT from the position he had so unqualificity assumed, to wit, that there could be no other terms than unconditional surrender, and it really submitted, as I had dea commission, although that commission was now neces sarily an impromptu one. Pending the interchange of views by the officers named, Gen. Gravy and I remained apart from them, conversing only upon topics that had no relation to the subject that brought us together. The terms which this commission agreed to prope were to the main, those that were afterward proffered

by tien Gater, and eventually accepted by me. This is the substance of Gen. PEMBERTON'S version of the famous interview. It does not agree with Badeau's version, but this latter impossible, that Lord Salisbury joins Issue

Gen. Pemberron criticises as follows: "Bapeau's statement is a misrepresentation of the facts as they occurred, and, whether intentionally or otherwise, conveys a false impression to his readers. "There was no display of indifference by Gen. Grave

It is clear that in the present instance, as in many others relating to events of the war, there is reason to believe that Mr. PARNELL both sides must be heard before a proper does not think so. It is a curious coincijudgment can be made up.

## The Prison Reformers.

In a very polite note, the Rev. WILLIAM BRADLEY of Boston asks THE SUN to invite and receive subscriptions "to support the cause of prison reform." Mr. BRADLEY tells us that he is President of the Union for Christian Work, and pastor of the Church of the Union for Christian Work in Roxbury.

Prison reform certainly comes within the scope of Christian work. Mr. BRADLEY does right to interest himself in the subject. their loss of property. It is true that to He is also right in supposing that THE SUN is interested in the subject. We are interwould involve a large addition to the ested in anything and everything that benefits mankind.

Mr. BRADLEY speaks highly of the work of BURNHAM WARDWELL, who has written us a number of letters about the New England prisons and the faults of system and abuses of administration which he has found therein. We are glad to be confirmed in our opinion of Mr. WARDWELL, based upon his communications. He struck us as a man of convictions and of ideas. We thing that Lord BEACONSFIELD might have printed his letters because he had something to say. When a man is really in earnest he is apt to be interesting.

While we wish the best success to Mr WARDWELL, and the best success to Mr. BRADLEY, if he too is actively and judicious. ly at work ameliorating the lot of the prisoners, we must decline to undertake the functions proposed to us. We decline for two reasons, either of which is sufficient. In the first place, it is not within the province of a newspaper to act as collector and treasurer for any general charity, however deserving and important. And then under no circumstances should we solicit subscripand vitally concerning the mass of Engtimidity, it should now withdraw from a prison reform.

ments to the bill. In this instance a bold Bennington, which will be celebrated in the old course would seem to be the wise course; Vermont town. The people will recall how, on for by a firm adherence to their present atthe 16th of August, 1777, bold John Stark, with titude the Peers virtually declare a convichis New Hampshire and Vermont militia, suction that public opinion is on their side, and cessively defeated the Hessians under BAUM challenge their opponents to abide by the and the reenforcing column under BREYMANN. It is true that Mr. Gr.ansrove may if he pleases, refuse to dissolve Parliament, may will remember how STARE, just before, had redrop his project of land reform for the ceived a vote of censure in Congress, and turned present, and introduce a similar measure at this, by his victory, into a vote of thanks and a the next session. But the passage of an Brigadier-Generalship; and they may repeat equivalent bill by the same House of Comhis famous saying that he would win the battle mons would carry not a whit more weight, 'or MOLLY STARE to-night will be a widow.' because the friends of Lord Salisbury contend that the present House does not repredied the oldest survivor of the Generals of the sent the feeling of the English nation on the war, except SUMTER; and the vitality of his questions involved. No such exception could stock is shown by the presence to-day, at the be taken to a new House of Commons, exercises, of his granddaughter, Mrs. Phen-TISS need 83 years. STARE died at 94.

> There are indications that the Osage tribe of Indiana are to receive the attention of the whites. Their chief, LITTLE BUCK, has just been killed by a deputy marshal and that act enrages his friends. An act of revenge on their part would be the signal for an onset upon the Cages, especially as they are one of the richest a noe running from Liverpool to York, 112 miles, with tribes in the Indian Territory.

While passing through Goderich, Ontario, recently, Gen. TECUMSER SHERMAN, according to a local paper, was asked what he thought of

Canada, and replied as follows: eral Pemberton has caused the publication.

This is rather queer talk for the General of the Army. However, the Canadians do not

seem to worry about it, perhaps having become used to this cool way of proposing to annex 1862, moved against Fort Henry, it was

The annual Plattdeutsche Volksfest at Schuetzen Park in Hoboken always furnishes a mixture of mirth, happiness, ham sandwiches, superkraut, sociability, singing, sausages. schweitzerkase, beer, beauty, brass bands, patriotism, pigs' feet, gymnastic games, flowing wines, and volubility more flowing, such as few estivals can hope to attain. This year has formed no exception, for Sunday and yesterday were days unusually favorable in weather for the lovers of open-air sports and merrymak-

People who have an ear for music will be glad to learn that sixty-five brass bands are to empete at Hartford next month. Few opportunities occur of hearing so much music at once, unless it is in viewing a procession on St. Patrick's Day. Perhaps Hartford will soon claim to be the Paris of Connecticut.

The killing of twelve people and the injuring of a hundred and fifty more, by the fall of have made that one performance as little amusing for the spectators as all such performances are for the goaded unimals.

The five rifles that made such a sensation the other day on a Liverpool quay turn out to be part of a lot that have lain there seven years. This discovery will cause the local authorities o draw a long breath of relief; but they will on be just as much frightened about some-"the useless effusion of blood you propose thing else.

Harper's Monthly for September is interesting in its literary material, pleasing in its pictorial display, and attractive in all its parts. Behold its table of nontanta among our advertisements.

THE FORT GRISWOLD CENTENARY.

While the national exercises at Yorktown will soon close the long series of centennial commemorations of Revolutionary events, the people of Connecticut, and especially those of New London, have a prior celebration under way of great local interest.

The capture of New London, indeed, is directly connected with the Yorktown campaign, | the outset that the Republicans by no means for it was the useless counter provement which Sir Henry Clinton attempted when, on the 2d of September, 1781, he first discovered that Washington was marching to Virginia to attack Cornwallis, and was already too far on his course to be pursued. New London was a sea- | they will advocate the nomination of such a port which had furnished privateers to prey upon British commerce, and also contained some valuable stores. Clinton detached a column against it, under Geo. Benedict Araold, the traitor, who took pleasure in a commission to devastate his native State. He landed at New London on the morning of Sept. 6, in two bodies, the one on the western or city side of the river being commanded by himself, while strength. They should not forget that twenty the other, which was designed to assault Fort years of conflict have proved that New York is Griswold, and consisted of the Fortieth and Fifty-fourth Infantry, was in charge of Lieut. one of the best disciplined and most audacious Col. Eyre, with Major Montgomery as second in command.

The city was only defended by a few militiamen, who made hardly a semblance of resistance, and the little garrison of Fort Trumbull, hastily evacuating that post, crossed the river in boats Arnold, therefore, entered the city without loss, and burned and sacked it during the day, withdrawing in his vessels at night.

Col. Eyre mean while summoned the garrison f Fort Griswold to surrender, and, on its refusing to do so, assaulted the works. The fort was a square work with wings, on Groton Heights, reasonably strong as against an infantry attack; but the garrison consisted of only about eight score militia, including a small squad of artillerymen, all under the command of Cel. Ledyard. The British advanced gallantly, one gun from the fort getting a destructive range with grape upon them, and a sharp are of musketry causing their columns to perceptibly waver. But after a brief struggle they succeeded in scaling the walls, and fell upon the unlucky garrison with all the fury of successful conflict, maddened by the severe losses which they had suffered in their assault, Montgomery being killed and Eyre wounded.

The affair at Fort Griswold is commonly called a massacre; and the historic evidence seems to leave little doubt that it must be so regarded. The number of killed alone, which was nearly half the entire garrison, taken with the fact that they were completely sheltered behind works, shows that the chief part of the slaughter among the defenders must have taken place after the works were carried. Perhaps the severe lesses of the British would point to a legitimate hand-to-hand struggle within the works; but the disproportion between the numbers of the assailants and the defenders suggests that such a conflict would

not long be maintained. It not seldom happens, when regular works are carried by sudden assault, that there is nobody to convey at the right moment the signal for surrender or for the cessation of firing; and a very few minutes of uncertainty and confusion will cause horrible slaughter among the huddled defenders, who receive a converging fire from the assailants clambering in on all sides. But, with all possible excuses, the uniform story of the survivors of this bloody day is that most of their comrades were shot down or bayoneted after the surrender. It is certain that over a hundred of the garrison were killed or wounded, and that more than two-thirds of the sewere killed.

The same testimony is given to the story that when Ledyard surrendered, the British officer then in command, presumably Major Bloomfield or Capt Beckwith, ran him through with his sword. Such inhumanity is almost incredble, and Beckwith afterward denied it, point blank, so far as he was concerned, alleging, however, that he had been badly treated on his appearance, before the assault, with the flag demanding surrender. But there are the terrible statistics of the dead, indicating that no quarter was given to the garrison until the greater part were killed or wounded.

Such is the event that New London will celetions to be applied to an object so vague as | brate on its hundredth anniversary. The lead-"the cause of prison reform." We should | ing features will be repeated in mimic warfare, want to know first just what was meant by | and rehearsed in oratory. It will be the last of

# THINGS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 4.-When in Liverpool a few days ago I went down to Birkenhead to examine the bottom of the Britannic. She has, on the starboard side, a very large hole, about five feet by eight, opposite the tween the stern and midships, there is a ho'e seven feet inflicting on the invaders a loss of 800 in killed. by twelve. There is also another smaller hole on this wounded, and prisoners, at an expense of only sade, while on the port side there are four holes. All of wounded, and prisoners, at an expense of only ade, while on the port side there are four noise. All of 66 in killed and wounded of his own forces; they these breaks in the iron go through all the plates into the hold of the vessel. Large from plates are now being riveted on, and the vessel will sail for America on the 18th of this month. The accident occurred in a dense log, and was couled by Capt Purpy's mistaking the horn of the Hook for that of the Tuskar. The Liverpool magistrate decided the other day not to take away the Captain's certificate, as, he said, the distinction between STARE was destined to live many a year, for he | the two strais was not clear enough. The line continues as popular as ever.

Among those going out to the United States on the

> The various coaches are still running out of London, and will not be stopped until early in September. The most popular coaches are the "Old Times," running to Virginia Water; the "New Times," to Guildford; the Perseverance, to Dorking, the Vivid," with Edwin K Powsies as guard, to St. Albans, and the Windsor casch. I came up from the Stor and Garter a few mights ago, on the "Frode," which rave down to Richmond every afternoon and returns in the early evening.

Britainic at her next voyage are Dr. Lyon Playfair and

ten relays of horses and excellent appointments. This reach was started about a month ago by Histon, the well-known temp maker, whose advertisements or placards of " Budson's Extract of Scap" are widely dis tributed throughout England. Some one said to Mr. Hudson, " It will cost you El on to run the coach;" to which he responded, "That may be, but I shall make £25,000 by the advertisement."

"I have always wented to see the Canadian peninsula mescad-dinit is that part of Canadia rein Montreal to semigrar Historical fit the lake. It would make a being of the could part of Canadia I would make a being of the could asso the rest."

Verging Water couch told me that Hudson runs has conclusing a very liberal and creditable way. All went well with the line, which made the distance in ten hours, until last Monday, bank holdny, which was to have been the final day of its running. As they were going down a at the bottom. The congression killed the two leaders on the spul and shattered the couch. Fortunately none of Its occupants were serrously hurt.
I am tend that the Prince Imperial was married to a

young girl at Chischiarst. But this rumor is not well

A suit brought against the Cutan Telegraph Company. which belongs to the Western Umon, involving some \$30,000 was decided the other day in favor of the company by Vice Chanceling Bacon. Tenclose a report: PUBLIC AGE. INTERNATIONAL LOPAN CHARGEAPH COMPANY its and Parama Company worked these beingraphs of a concerning route they accompanied to very mention of the state of the a licase, Mr. Stering, Sc. break that the plantiff sinter-triciants cuttor fluctum held that the plantiff sinter-tion that cuttor controllar and not be autimed, and cutton to the controllar and not becoming that of the

For the Hayeses.

From the functioniti Requirer. From the Bubber Ecu.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Aug. 15 .- Notwithstanding the divisions in the Republican party of New York, the success of the Democrats in the fall elections will depend to an unusual degree upon the harmony of the party in the city and the quality of the materials composing the State ticket. It will be well for the Democracy to understand at give up the idea of carrying the State this year as triumphantly as they carried it at the last three general elections. The supporters of the national Administration recognize the importance of a Republican victory in New York, and ticket as will best attain that object, even though

it has to be composed almost wholly of Stalwarts. The special friends of Garfield Blaine, and Robertson in this State may color the picture too highly from their point of view, but, nevertheless, it will not be safe for the Democrate to rely too much on dissensions among their opponents, but rather on their own union and a doubtful State, and that they are battling with parties that ever existed, whose commissary department is overflowing with spoils.

If, then, with a hand-to-hand struggle with the Republicans in prospect, the Democrats of the city of New York propose to send to the State Convention two or three sets of delegates, to reenforce Fort Gris wold, on the eastern bank. | and to foment a quarrel of the old style that should end in a bolt more or less formidable, the Republicans can hardly miss capturing the State. It might be imagined that, after so many experiences in that line, the Democrats had discovered the fact that whenever they seriously rend their State Conventions they generally lose their State ticket. However, it is possible that there may be fools enough in the next Convention to try this disastrous experiment once more.

possible that there may be fools enough in the next Convention to try this disastrous experiment once more.

If everything goes off in the Convention with a reasonable degree of harmony, it will still remain true that success at the polls will largely depend upon the character of the State nomines. The masses of the Democracy are tired of supporting the same old set year after year. They are weary of political hacks. They want new names, fresh candidates, To have only one short list from which to piek the nominess shows a scantiness of materials that indicates that the party is at poverty's door; and the rank and file don't believe this at all.

It is best to treat this subject plainly. Men who have proved themselves to be chrocic officeholders or persistent office seekers must not be too thin-skinned when the people examine them. Lists of aspirants for places on the Democratic State ticket crop out in various localities. Here are a dozen gathered at random from recent newspapers; John Kelly, William C. Whitney, Clarkson N. Potter, William Dorsheimer, J. Thomas Spriggs, Lester B. Faulkner, Edgar K. Angar, Allen C. Beach, Charles Hughes, James Mackin, David C. Hobinson, and George B. Bradley; and these are only specimens of a still larger number of like quality. They have been mixed more or less in the factional flights of the party during the last ten or twelve years; and all that while they have either been in office or been seeking office. Their names, their merits, and their claims have become hackneyed. They have been so long before the eye of the public that they call to mind Oliver Wendell Holmes's wonderful "One Hoss Shay," on the hundredth anniversary of its birth. There is about them

"A general flavor of mild decay." "A general flavor of mild decay."

In 1876 when several unwise Democrats tried to force Horatio Seymour unon the ticket as a candidate for Governor against his will, the Oneida statesman indignantly broke out: "If the people have not got tired of seeing my name constantly brought forward as a supposed aspirant for some office, I certainly have." It would be well for the most of those now seeking places on the Democratic State ticket to look around and see if the people don't feel about them pretty much as Mr. Seymour said they ought to have felt in his case five years ago.

# ELECTION EXPENSES.

# An Independent Democrat's Idea of the He-

form that is Most Needed. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Sunday's SUN is a letter from "A Camillate," in which he asks the Democrate of the State to make an issue on election expenses. Further on the writer makes a bitter complaint against having to pay more than \$1,500 for election expenses before the ballot box converts a plain citizen into a member of our State Legislature. No doubt "A Candidate" may have good reasons for objecting to the present system. But just so long as a pack of ignoramuses is sent to Albany to misrepresent the intelligent masses in New York and Brooklyn, \$1,500 should not be thought too much for any man to pay for the privilege of hearing himself addressed as the Honorable L O. U. Your correspondent says: "Let the Democratic party condemn in its platform and abandon in the compount the use of money at the polls." Way don't be say, "Let the Democrate party, which is the people a party, select from the factories, workshops and counting rates honest intelligent candidates, instead of ward heelers and politicians?"

AS INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT.

## Mrs. Amelia Lewis's Opinion of President Gardeld's Treatment.

From Pool and Bealth.

It was said in England, at the time when Sir Robert Peel met with his accident, that had he been a poor laborer he would have been taken to a hospital, and would have been dealt with in a determined, off-hand manner; his hip would have been set, and he would any how have had a chance of recovery. As it was every-body was afraid to lay hands upon him, and he lost the only chance he had.

Our President has undergone something like this. Too much sympathy has not beloed in the matter, and whatever the cause of the misfortune, whatever the circumstances surrounding him, if that man had been a plain soldier in a military hospital he would-have had a stronger chance.

Then treat him as an ordinary sick man. Away with

the troubled faces even or wife and children, away with friends, away with interested parties, away with news-

at the tance are sometic from the rester to the tance are sometic from the rester to the set of the art of the tance to the art of the tance to tance to the tance to tance t He heartated a moment, then admitted he was thinking

# THE RESULTS OF HOME RULE.

How a Rig City Gets along Fean-mically on Old-Time Democratic Principles.

Baltimore, Aug. 7.-Baltimoreuns elaim that they have the most economically governed sity in the country. While the general tendency of municipal expenditure is toward increase, Builimore is reducing her expenses. Since 1878 the rate of taxation has been reduced from \$1.90 on the \$100 to \$1.37. The expenditures in 1875 were a little below five millions: in 1880 they had been cut down to near a million less. City four per cent. bonds are at a premlum of 11 per cent.

When a citizen takes a stranger about town

he first carries him to the City Hall-a noble marble pile occupying a whole square in the centre of the city. "We appropriated \$2,500,000 for that," says the citizen, "and when it was all finished and carpeted and furnished the building commission returned an unexpended balance of over two hundred thousand dollars." At present the merchants of the city are getting up a pageant to take place in October. when the new water supply is to be introduced. In 1874 the city appropriated \$4,000,000 to bring in the Gunpowder River. A tunnel seven miles long has been cut, most of the discance through

rock; the accompanying dams and storage lakes

have been made, and there is an unexpended

balance of \$37,000. The city is overwhelmingly Democratic. The Republicans rarely elect a Councilman. Gen. Ferdinand C. Latrobe is finishing his third term as Mayor. He declined to be a candidate again, and will be succeeded by ex-Senator William Pinkney Whyte. In the course of a talk with Mayor Latrobe about the municipal Government, he said: "You must not think that because we are economical we are not progressive. We are getting rid of cobble-stone

pavements and putting in Belgian block pavements; and at the same time that we have been reducing taxes we have altogether exempted from taxation all the plant of manufacturers. and we have brought down the water bills from 20 cents per thousand gallons to 8 cents. I think that eventually we can get our tax rate down to \$1.25." "How do you govern the city so cheaply?"

Well, in the first place, we have home rule. The city has never been much interfered with by the Legislature, and the development of the city government and the erection of checks upon extravagance are done by seif-help under the pressure of practical needs. Theoretic reformers receive very little countenance, and we are not troubled by their schemes. In the next place we commit the principal functions of the city Government to uppaid commissions. Leading men of the community are put upon them, and they get nothing for their services savethe honor. Hence they take a pride in their labors. The Mayor is also made an ex-officio member of a commission, and presides at its deliberations. The commissions are created by musicinal

is also made an ex-officio member of a commission, and presides at its deliberations. The commissions are created by municipal ordinance, the Mayor appoints the members of them, the Council confirms his appointments, and the commission goes to work with nothing to gain save public approval. It is a way we've had ever since Baltimore has been a city, and we find it very cheap and effective."

The city charter of Baltimore is a short and simple instrument of freedom that would shock the soul of a New York doctrinaire reformer. It provides for a Mayor, a City Council, and says that a lagister shall be elected by the Council. It is provided that the city shall be divided into wards, each ward sending a representative to the First Branch of the City Council. The Mayor and City Council are empowered to pass all necessary ordinances, and provide for the appointment of all municipal officers, Under these broad powers the city Government has grown up. The result may lack the symmetry of theoretic models, but it seems to work well.

The water supply, the fire department, the public schools, the harbor, and the jail are all under the control of unpaid commissions appoint the officers under the free providences. These commissions appoint the officers under their control, at rates of pay sending effects their control, at rates of pay sendingers under their control, at rates of pay sendingers under their control, at rates of pay sendingers.

mater the control of unpaid commissions appropriated by the Mayor by nutherity of municipal ordinances. These commissions appoint the officers under their control, at rates of pay generally regulated by ordinance, and have full authority over their respective departments. They make regular reports to the Mayor and City Council, submit estimates, and spend appropriations. There is a natural fixity of tenure in these Commissionerships, as menger identified with the work of a department and get to take a great pride in it. Now and then some oldster draws out and his associates have a grand pow-wow, give him a dinner and present nim with a copy of resolutions. The Commissioners constituting a Board are generally five or six in number.

The parks are in charge of an unpaid commission, which flus its own vacancies. It was made up in the first thace of men instrumental in getting Druid Hill Park for the city, and their sole thought and interest is to do the utmost with their trust. This commission has charge of only three large parks. As for the smaller squares scattered about through the

most with their trust. This commission has charge of only three large parks. As for the similar squares sentered about through the city, the custom is to appoint for each of thom a commission of residents in the vicinity, who have a personal interest in having the squares properly attended to, and the money appropriated by the City Council and put in their hands is half out to the best advantage.

The different reformatory institutions have each its own commission. Private and public charity generally cooperate in these institutions. Getten up by private charity, the State and city and them by appropriations and appoint a nortion of their directors. The Trustiens of the Poor, who correspond to the New York Commissioners of Charities and Correction, are allowed \$2 each per day of actual session, from the fact that the almstouse is a little way out of town, and they are hence subjected to some expense in the discharge of the Joon, who correspond to the nonlinear to five the attention of the extinguishment of city loans as they mature are taken care of by an unpaid Finance Commission composed of two bank Prescrictors and the Mayor.

The only considerable department of the city Government not in charge of an unpaid commission is the care of the state and an appoint of the care of the state and commission is the rest of the state and city and them by appropriations and appoint a nortion of their directors. The Trustiens of the found was not even eligible.

—Anna Dickinson has a grievance against the Lucola Menument Association of Philadelphia. "It was I who proposed the monument," she says "and I was I who proposed the monument," she says "and I was I who proposed the monument, who had give the same the finance of the function of the case of

City Commissioner, but an originance is now pending to give that were also to an unpaid commission. First were existence that the pser brute hal grawed some pieces of was done by an officer styled a Port Warden. There were charges of waste of money; people became bight a undiamant, and forcead the Council to establish a commission. The result has reem a great aperatus of economy and efficiency, and now the people want to put the City Commissioner's department under similar outstally.

The treat him as an ordinary sick man. Away with the trouble sheer seems whe and children, swary with mean that the trouble sheer seems which are children sheer with the same should be stress as any with the trouble sheer seems which there is the same of the same should be stress as any with the same region he can have a commenced by a same should be sheet as the same of the same should be sheet as the same of the same should be same sho

which he stake of the character strictly the national discussions which he stake of the character strictly the national discussion and the strictly have strictly the character strictly as a strictly strictly have strictly as a It is stated that the value of the stocks held year. Edean it the various companies formed to include the theoretical the transfer to the state of the stat

## SUNBEAMS

-A girl who pitches her voice for conversation by means of a tuning fork is a currosity to the Cats-tile.

-Some New England groceries still bear signs with "West Indian Goods on Sale," recalling Sa-

lem's past clories. -Women of the workhouses at Louisville

and Concionati are made to break rock in the streets two hours everymorning Ristori and Bernhardt are studying

English, with a view to acting in our language during

.At the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Congress a resolution affirming the nulity of a universal

pharmacormia was unanimously acrest to -A single grape vine at Cajon, Cal, bears five tons of truit, the weight of which has broken down the sturdy can tree on which the vine climba

-A Maine man of wealth left his estate as conditioned that his heirs will lose their income for Ma months for every breach of a total abetinence pleage. -They tell at Newport of a girl who, by

wearing an enormous sunflower on her front, get mis taken for a target, and was pierced by an arrow from a near-sighted archer's how. -The Rev. W. H. Delano, a noted Ohie prohibitionist, drank a beverage in a Columbus salout which he says was root beer, but which the barkeerer and by standers declare to have been ale, and stiff old

stock at that. -Sojourner Truth is living in fair health at Battle Creek, Mich. Her hair, which for years was white, is turning dark again, and her eyesight is improve

ing. According to the best information her age is 100, though she thinks she is older. -The Madrid papers will find additional arguments in favor of the course they adopt in not pub lishing suicides, since they deem the example conta-gious in the case of John F. Jost, a German of St. Louis, who, on reading an account of a sucide, drew his pis

tol and shot himself. -After an immense deal of trouble and expense, the brothers and sisters of Philip Donagher, who died in San Francisco in 1978, leaving a fortune esti-mated at \$1,500,000, have made good their claim, and even when all expenses are paid will be rich. They have

-The creditors of the Glasgow Bank have now received 90 per cent of their claims. Of 1 ste shareholders, only 239 remain. The others are ruined. Nearly 600 gave up all they had, and began the world again. To the trustees of the relief fund, which exceede

\$1,950,000, there were 883 applications for aid. -Nathan Prettyman was killed by Charles W. Curry in St. Louis. The widow of Prettyman swears to an account of the deed which makes it murder in the first degree; but his daughter, who is thought to be in love with Carry, contradicts under oath all the dan aging testimony of her mother. The jury do not know which to believe.

-Here is a description of Henry Irving. the famous London actor, not in accord with the general praise: "Too American tourist sees only a very ugly and very paintraking, but weak and insufficient, actor, with an unpleasant voice and an artificial and story de livery, and the most atroclous pair of legs that an emi nent tragedian was ever afflicted with."

-Railroad brakemen find it difficult to get their lives insured, owing to the perils of their employ-ment. It is said that five brakemen are accidentally killed on the average throughout the country every day Freight trains are considered far more da employees than passenger trains, owing to the greater precautions taken in running the latter. -The fight by the telegraph companies to

keep their poles standing in the streets of cities is now to appear in Chicago, where the Common Council has ordered the wires undergrammt. The date fixed for the change is Sept. 1, and the companies will refuse to obey. It is understood that the authorities will then undertake to remove the poles, and will be restrained by injunction -The father of Oscar Wilde was a fashionable Dublin cculist, knighted by Lord Cartisle. Lady

Wilde became known to local fame by fugitive verses in sympathy with "Who fours to speak of '981" contributed to various Irish journals under the nom de plums "Speranza." Fashionable people used to laugh about the queer tolks Lord Carlide assembled around him, and among them were counted the Wildex. ...The Weekly Press, a Cherokee paper, is not pleased with the view of white civilization it obtains from the St. Louis journals. It refers to some thirty ac-

yet these are only the mainrial bubbles which float on the deep sea of pestilential waters! You may take any ten years of life among the Cherokees, and you will fa to find an amount of crime to excel this." -Hiram Berry of Louisville took a young much trouble on the subject that he rejuctantly obtained a divorce, the character of the bride embling him to regain his freedom without difficulty. But he could not

counts of crimes, and says: "What an inventory! And

voluntarily give her up, after all, and at the end of a few can of concentrated lye into his face, burning him se seriously that he may never see again. -The French Government decided on be-

scribes the climate by this incident: "A friend gave my husband some own's egra, which he left in a niste in the now the people want to put the City Commissioner's department under similar custody.

These dominissions are gollen up for timporary as well as permanent purposes. When the City Hall was but it was in the hands of a voin-mission composed of several prominent business men acting with the Mayor. When they turned over the building to the city their powers were ended.

Washington, Aug. 17.—There are several reliatives of Error Section of the continuous formation of the continuous f